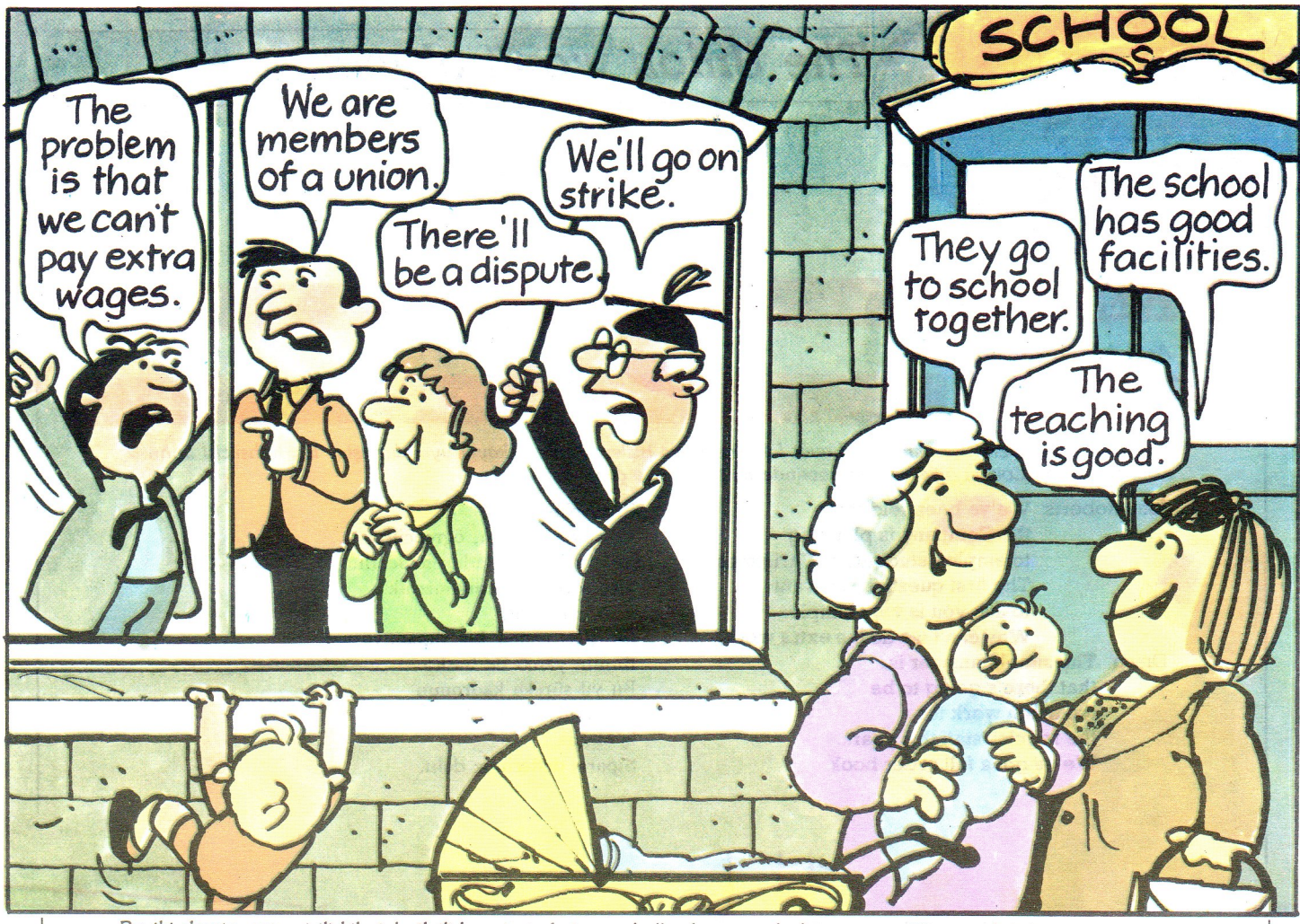
Lessons 143 and 144



Bu iki derste, sanayi ilişkileriyle ilgili bazı terimleri ve okullar konusunda konuşmayı öğreneceksiniz.

STUDY TIPS

Dizileri okuyun.

Resimlerle, çeşitli deyimlerin nerede ve nasıl kullanıldığını daha iyi anlarsınız.

Ayrıca, daha önce öğrendiğiniz sözcükleri anımsama fırsatı bulursunuz.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

The Union won't object.

1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Tatillerde öğrencilerin işe alınması, Lovat fabrikasındaki işçiler arasında kaygı uyandırmıştır. İşçi temsilcisi John Roberts, Diana Lovat'ı öğle yemeği saatinde bir toplantıya çağırmıştır.

John Roberts:	**We've been told that**	Bize, Noel
	the Company is planning	sırasında şirketin, öğrencileri
	to employ students at Christmas.	işe almayı tasarladığı söylendi.
	The first question we want	Size sormak istediğimiz ilk
	to ask you is very simple:	soru çok basit:
	Why can't *we* do the extra work?	Ek işleri neden biz yapamıyoruz?
Diana:	**The simple answer is**	Bunun yanıtı da basit:
	that there's going to be	Bu yıl sürekli kadronun
	too much work for	yapamayacağı kadar çok
	the regular staff this year...	iş olacak...
	We've got a full order book.	Sipariş defterimiz dolu.

John Roberts: **But everyone in this meeting**
depends on overtime at Christmas
–we need the extra money.
Woman: **It's an expensive time of year.**
Diana: **I realize that.**
But the problem is...
When Christmas comes,
you *may not* want to do overtime
–it's happened before.
Man: **You didn't even ask us.**
Diana: **Yes, we did...**
and not enough people
wanted to do it.
Man: **No, I mean *this* year.**
John Roberts: **I think you'll find, Mrs Lovat,**
that everyone in this meeting
wants to do overtime this year.
If there's too much work
for the regular staff
the union won't object to students
–but we *will* object
if they take work away
from regular staff.

Ama bu toplantıda bulunan
herkes, Noel'deki fazla mesaiye güveniyor
–ek paraya gereksinmemiz var.
Yılın masraflı bir dönemi.
Onun farkındayım
Ama sorun şu ki...
Noel geldiğinde,
fazla mesai yapmak istemeyebilirsiniz
–daha önce (böyle bir şey) oldu.
Bize sormadınız bile.
Evet, sorduk...
ve yeteri kadar insan
(fazla mesai) yapmak istemedi.
Hayır, ben bu yıl demek istiyorum.
Mrs Lovat, sanırım bu yıl, bu toplantıda
bulunan herkesin,
fazla mesai yapmak istediğini göreceksiniz.
Eğer sürekli kadronun yapamayacağı
kadar çok iş varsa,
sendika, öğrencilere karşı çıkmaz
—ama sürekli kadronun
elinden iş alırlarsa,
karşı çıkarız.

4·REPETITION

Metni anladınız mı?

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Bandı dinleyin ve şunları tekrarlayın.

I've been told...	Bana söylendi...
We've been informed...	Bize bilgi verildi/bildirildi...
... that the management is planning...	...ki yönetim tasarlıyor...
... to break the agreement.	...anlaşmayı bozmayı.
management workers	yönetim işçiler
I'd like to ask you a question.	Size bir soru sormak istiyorum.
I'd like to answer your question.	Sorunuzu yanıtlamak istiyorum.
My question is this,...	Sorum şudur,...
... is it true?	... bu doğru mu?
My answer is this,...	Yanıtım şudur,...
... it may be.	... olabilir.
... it may not be.	... olmayabilir.

If you do,...	Eğer yaparsanız...
... we'll go on strike.	... greve gideriz.
... there'll be a dispute.	... anlaşmazlık olur.
We are members of a union.	Biz bir sendikanın üyeleriyiz.
I realize that.	Onun farkındayım.
The problem is...	Sorun şu...
... that we can't pay...	... ki biz ödeyemeyiz...
... the extra wages.	... ek ücretleri.
Generally, industrial relations...	Genellikle, sınai ilişkiler...
... in this factory are very good.	... bu fabrikada çok iyidir.

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Telaffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın. **Answer***'daki "* **"w"** *harfinin okunmadığına dikkat edin.*

Lesson 143

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

I've been told

Bu, şimdi-öncesi'nin edilgen biçimidir.
OLUMLU
ETKEN: **I have told him.** Ona söyledim.
EDİLGEN: **He has been told.** Ona söylendi.
OLUMSUZ
ETKEN: **I have not told him.** Ona söylemedim.
EDİLGEN: **He has not been told.** Ona söylenmedi.
SORU
ETKEN: **Have you told him?** Ona söyledin mi?
EDİLGEN: **Has he been told?** Ona söylendi mi?

break

Bu, kuraldışı bir fiildir:
break broke broken

ask

Şu ad ve fiilleri öğrenin:
AD: **a question** (bir soru)
an answer (bir yanıt)
FİİL: **to ask** (sormak)
to answer (yanıtlamak)

may

May olasılık gösterir. Fiilin mastar haliyle (ama **to**'suz) kullanın: **to rain, to come, to forget.**
Örnekler:
It may rain. Yağmur yağabilir.
He may come. Gelebilir.
They may forget. Unutabilirler.
May bütün şahıslar için aynıdır. Olumsuz biçimini, yani **may not**'ı kısaltmayın.
Örnekler:
It may not work. Çalışmayabilir.
We may not go. Gitmeyebiliriz.
You may not remember. Anımsayamayabilirsin(iz).

Soru biçimini sadece izin istemek için kullanın.
Örnekler:
May I open the window? Pencereyi açabilir miyim?
May we come in? İçeri girebilir miyiz?

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.

We've been told that the management...
... is planning to break the agreement.
I'd like to ask you a question – is it true?
My answer is this–it may be it may not be.
We'll go on strike. There'll be a dispute.
We are members of a union.
I realize that.
The problem is that...
... we can't pay the extra wages.
Generally, industrial relations in this factory are very good.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

tell	**management**	**to ask**	**a question**
inform	**workers**	**to answer**	**an answer**

8·PRACTICE

Şu alıştırmaları yapın. ***Yanıtlar 5. cildin 8. sayfasındadır.*** *Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.*

THE REPORT

The dispute is about money. The workers want extra money for extra work. They are not on strike at the moment. The problem is not that the management has broken agreements. Generally, industrial relations in the factory are very good. The union called a meeting on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

1 Industrial report

Sınai rapor

A. Önce Sinai raporunu okuyun.
B. Raporda verilen bilgileri göz önünde tutarak, sorulardaki eksiklikleri tamamlayın.

Example: WHAT IS THE DISPUTE ABOUT?

a) _HT D_ _H_ W_RK_S W_NT?

b) A_E TH_ _ORK_ _N ST_K_ A_ _H_ MO_ _NT?

c) HA_ _E M_ _AGE_ _T BR_K_N A_ _ AG_ _ME_ _?

d) WH_ A_E IN_ _ST_ _AL REL_ _ _NS L_K_ G_NER_ _Y?

e) _HA_ I_ _E UN_ _ D_IN_ A_OU_ TH_ D_SP_ _E?

2 Personality Quiz

Kişilik testi

İyimser mi, gerçekçi mi, yoksa kötümser misiniz?
A. Soruları okuyun, size uyan yanıtları işaretleyin.
B. 5. cildin 4. sayfasına bakın ve özelliğinizi öğrenin.

Will you have a pleasant surprise tomorrow?	a) I will. b) I may. c) I won't.	☐ ☐ ☐	Will your greatest wish come true?	a) It will. b) It may. c) It won't.
Will you get a letter from an old friend next week?	a) I will. b) I may. c) I won't.	☐ ☐ ☐	Will you be happy when you are old?	a) I will. b) I may. c) I won't.
Will your friends remember your birthday?	a) They will. b) They may. c) They won't.	☐ ☐ ☐	Will the weather be good next summer?	a) It will. b) It may. c) It won't.
Will you speak English really well one day?	a) I will. b) I may. c) I won't.	☐ ☐ ☐	Will the world be a happier place next year than it is this year?	a) It will. b) It may. c) It won't.
Will an unknown uncle die and leave you a fortune?	a) He will. b) He may. c) He won't.	☐ ☐ ☐	Will your country win the next World Cup?	a) It will. b) It may. c) It won't.

3 The stranger

Yabancı

Rudolf Ramiro hakkındaki bilgileri aşağıdaki formdan inceleyin. Kendisi kasabada yabancı olduğu için uyruğu, ne iş yaptığı ve kaç çocuğu olduğu bilinmemektedir.

Name: Rudolf Ramiro

a) Nationality: —

b) Address: The Churchill Hotel

c) Occupation: —

d) Age: about 40

e) Married or Single: married

f) No. of children: —

B. Formdaki bilgilerden yararlanarak soruları yanıtlayın. Örnekleri izleyin.

C. *Yanıtlarınızı 5. cildin, 8. sayfasındaki anahtarla karşılaştırın.*

Example:

What's his name?

I've been told his name is Rudolf Ramiro.

What's his nationality?

I haven't been told his nationality.

a) What's his address?

.....

b) What's his occupation?

.....

c) How old is he?

.....

d) Is he married?

.....

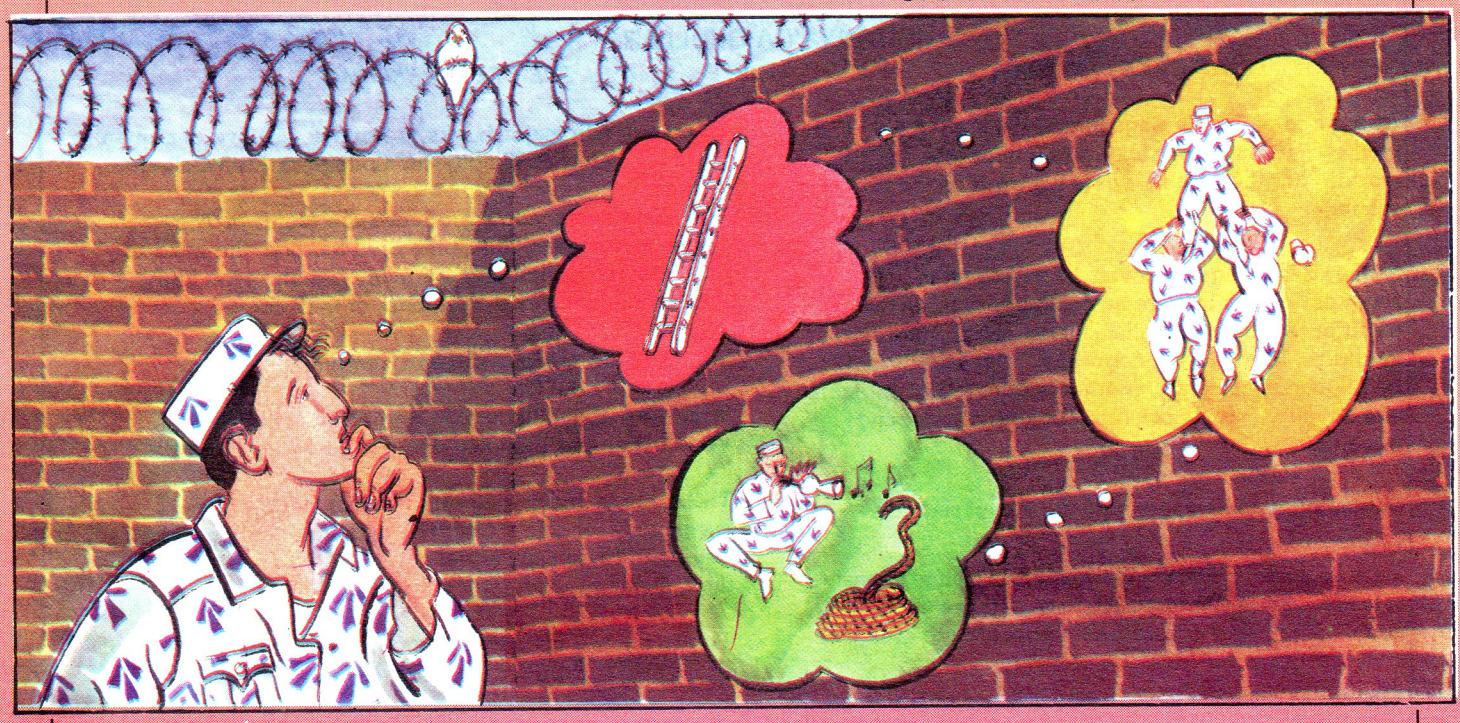
e) How many children has he got?

.....

4 Sing this song

We're all members of a union.
When we do extra work
We get extra pay
Because we're all members of a union.
If there's a dispute
We know what to say
Because we're all members of a union.
We may not be perfect
But we're O.K.
Because we're all members of a union.

ORAYA VARMAK



For many people style is everything. In the words of the old song:

'It ain't what you do,
it's the way that you do it.'

But in the general business of everyday life it doesn't much matter how you do things –the important thing is just to do them. Nobody minds how you get results. What they want is: results.

The prisoner faced with a wall may fantasize about ladders, lengths of rope and human pyramids. But essentially what he is interested in is the result. He wants to *get over*.

The English use the verb *'get'* when they are more interested in achieving the result than in anything else.

You can hear a concert by buying a ticket, by slipping through the emergency exit or by talking nicely to the man at the door. But however it is done, the aim is to *get in*.

There are many ways of travelling but the questions people ask is: 'How can I *get* there?'

And if you achieve the results for someone else, you simply *get* them over, *get* them in, or *get* them there.

Birçok kişi için üslup her şeydir. Eski bir şarkıya göre:

"(Önemli olan) ne yaptığın değil,
onu nasıl yaptığındır."

Ama günlük yaşamdaki sıradan işleri nasıl yaptığınız pek önem taşımaz - önemli olan onları yapmanızdır. Kimse sonuçlara nasıl ulaştığınıza aldırmaz. İstedikleri, sonuçlardır.

Bir duvarla karşı karşıya kalan tutuklu, merdivenler, metrelerce ip ve insanlardan oluşan piramitler düşleyebilir. Ama aslında ilgilendiği sonuçtur. (Duvarı) aşmak **(to *get over*)** ister.

İngilizler sonuca ulaşma ile her şeyden çok ilgili olduklarında ***"get"*** fiilini kullanırlar.

Bir bilet alarak, imdat kapısından girerek ya da kapıdaki adamla güzelce konuşarak bir konser dinleyebilirsiniz. Ama nasıl yapılırsa yapılsın, amaç, içeri girmektir **(to *get in*).**

Yolculuk yapmanın birçok yolu vardır, ama insanların sorduğu soru: "Oraya nasıl varabilirim " dir **(How can I *get* there?)**.

Ve eğer, bir başkasının yerine sonucu siz elde ederseniz, onları bir şeyin üstesinden getirirsiniz ***(get* them over)**, onları içeri sokarsanız **(*get* them in)** ya da onları oraya ulaştırırsınız ***(get* them there)**.

Schools in Britain

BRİTANYA'DA OKULLAR

THE CAKE "PASTA"

At the age of five an English child lets go of his mother's apron strings and goes out into the wide world. For the next six years his world is the primary school.

At the ripe old age of eleven, he moves on to secondary school where he continues to learn the traditional subjects: English, maths, music, a foreign language, history and geography. But he will also begin to study science, another language and subjects like cookery, woodwork (both boys and girls) and more music.

Education is compulsory until the age of sixteen.

State secondary schools are known as Comprehensive schools. But it is impossible to generalize about them. They vary considerably from area to area.

A hundred different local authorities administer them and the headmasters and headmistresses have far more influence than their counterparts in other European countries.

Bir İngiliz çocuğu, beş yaşında annesinin eteğini bırakıp dünyaya açılır. Ondan sonraki altı yıl için dünyası ilkokuldur.

On bir gibi "olgun" bir yaşta da, İngilizce, matematik, müzik, bir yabancı dil, tarih ve coğrafya gibi geleneksel konuları öğrenmeye devam ettiği ortaokula geçer. Ama ayrıca, fen, bir başka dil ve yemek pişirme, ahşap işleri (hem oğlanlar hem kızlar için) ve müzik gibi konuları öğrenmeye başlayacaktır.

Eğitim, on altı yaşına kadar zorunludur.

Devlet ortaokulları, "Comprehensive schools" olarak bilinir. Ama onlar konusunda bir genelleme yapmak olanaksızdır. Bölgeden bölgeye önemli değişiklikler gösterirler.

(Onları) yüz değişik yerel yetkili yönetir ve okul müdürleri ile müdireleri öteki Avrupa ülkelerinde aynı görevde bulunan kişilerden çok daha fazla etkilidir.

THE CREAM "KREMA"

There are five major banks in Britain. All five chairmen were educated at Winchester College or Eton College.

The same two schools produced the editor of *The Times*, the head of the Home Civil Service, the head of the Foreign Service and the two top men at the BBC –not to mention seven members of the cabinet.

This was the score in the early eighties.

There are about 200 public schools in Britain, and Winchester and Eton are the oldest and most famous.

The name is misleading –they are in fact private, fee-paying schools. Children take an entrance exam to get in and they start at the age of 13. The schools take them as far as university entrance.

Public schools account for about 6% of the school

Eton College (üstte).
Eton College öğrencileri üniformalarıyla (üstte, sağda).
Bir devlet okulunda oyun alanı (altta).

population and are the subject of great debate amongst education reformers.

In the meantime parents spend the equivalent of two thirds of the average Englishman's pay packet on the fees for one child.

Britanya'da beş büyük banka vardır. Beşinin yönetim kurulunun başkanı da Winchester College ya da Eton College'da okumuştur.

Söz konusu iki okul, *The Times*'ın editörünü, kamu yönetiminin ve diplomatik servisin başlarını ve BBC'deki üst düzeyde iki kişiyi de yetiştirmiştir – kabinedeki yedi üyeyi saymazsak.

Seksenlerin başında durum böyleydi.

Britanya'da 200 "public school" vardır ve Winchester ile Eton bunların en eski ve en ünlüleridir.

Ad yanıltıcıdır*-gerçekte bunlar,ücretli özel okullardır. Çocuklar (bu okullara) girmek için bir sınavdan geçerler ve (okula) 13 yaşında başlarlar. Bu okullar onları, üniversiteye girişe kadar götürür.

"Public schools", (Britanya'daki) öğrencilerin %6'sını oluşturur ve eğitim reformcuları arasında büyük bir tartışma konusudur.

Bu arada anneler ve babalar, ortalama bir İngiliz yurttaşının gelirinin üçte ikisine eşit miktarda okul ücreti öderler.

* **Public schools,** sözlük anlamıyla "kamu okulları" demektir.

THE SWEET SMELL OF SUCCESS

It's a good school.

1·READ

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı okuyun.

2·LISTEN

Mrs Gates ve Mrs Ward, Lovat fabrikasından otobüsle evlerine dönmektedirler. Okullar hakkında konuşuyorlar.

Mrs Gates:	How's your eldest getting on at his new school?	En büyüğünün (en büyük çocuğunun) yeni okulunda başarı durumu nasıl?
Mrs Ward:	I don't really know.	Doğrusu bilmiyorum.
	He never talks about school.	Hiç okul hakkında konuşmaz.
	His teachers seem pleased with him.	Öğretmenleri ondan memnun görünüyorlar.
Mrs Gates:	It's a good school, that one.	İyi bir okul, o.
	I'd like Sharon to go there.	Sharon'ın oraya gitmesini isterim.
Mrs Ward:	It's quite hard to get in if you don't live in the area.	Yörede oturmayanların oraya girmesi oldukça zor.

Mrs Gates:	I don't want her to go	Onun Heathbrook'a
	to Heathbrook.	gitmesini istemiyorum.
	It's a really rough school.	Çok sert bir okul.
	The teachers don't get a chance	Öğretmenler öğretme fırsatı
	to teach...	bulamıyorlar...
	The discipline there is terrible.	Oradaki disiplin korkunç.
Mrs Ward:	I know...	Biliyorum...
	I've heard that too.	Ben de duydum.
Mrs Gates:	Does Alan play an instrument?	Alan bir çalgı (müzik aleti) çalar mı?
	They've got a good music department	Burdford'da iyi bir müzik
	at Burdford, haven't they?	bölümü var, değil mi?
Mrs Ward:	Oh, yes. He's learning the saxophone.	A, evet. Saksofon öğreniyor.
Mrs Gates:	Wasn't that expensive?	Pahalı değil miydi?
	They cost an awful lot, don't they?	(Saksofonlar) müthiş pahalı değil mi?
Mrs Ward:	No. The school lends them	Hayır. İlk yıl için okul onlara
	the instruments for the first year.	çalgıyı ödünç veriyor.
	Then if they like it,	Sonra, eğer severlerse,
	you have to buy one.	bir tane almak gerekiyor.
Mrs Gates:	I must definitely	O okulla kesinlikle
	get in touch with that school.	bağlantı kurmalıyım.
	It would suit Sharon very well.	Sharon için çok uygun olurdu.

3·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Metni anladınız mı?

4·REPETITION

***Şunları** tekrarlayın.*

Primary school	İlkokul
Secondary school	Ortaokul
private school	özel okul
state school	devlet okulu
private education	özel eğitim
state education	devlet eğitimi
I got my son into...	Ben oğlumu soktum...
... the local school.	... yöre okuluna.
There isn't an	Giriş sınavı
entrance exam.	yok.
But it's hard to get in...	Ama girmek zor...
... if you don't live in	... yörede
the area.	oturmuyorsan.
... unless you live in	... yörede
the area.	oturmadıkça.
The discipline is good.	Disiplin iyi.
The teaching is good.	Öğretim iyi.
And it has very good	Ve çok iyi olanakları
facilities.	(araç, gereç, salon) var.
It's a mixed school.	O karma bir okuldur.
co-educational	karma öğretim yapan
boys and girls	erkekler ve kızlar
My daughter is in	Kızım ikinci yılda
the second year.	(ikinci sınıfta).
The pupils go on the	Öğrenciler okul otobüsüyle
school bus.	giderler.
They go to school together.	Onlar okula birlikte giderler.
together separately	birlikte ayrı ayrı
It suits them.	O, onlara uygun.

5·TAKE ANOTHER LOOK

Telaffuzunuzu banttaki seslere benzetmeye çalışın. **Mixed school'***un yalnızca iki heceden oluştuğuna dikkat edin;* **"e"** *harfi okunmaz,* **"d"** *harfi de hafif bir* **"t"** *olarak okunur:* **"mikstskul."**

Lesson 144

6·STUDY

Şu açıklayıcı notları okuyun.

I got... **To get** fiilinin iki biçimde kullanıldığına dikkat edin.
Örnekler:
a) He got into the school.
O okula girdi.
b) I got him into the school.
Onu okula soktum.
a) The good student got through the exam.
İyi öğrenci sınavı geçti.
b) The good teacher got his pupils through the exam.
İyi öğretmen öğrencilerinin sınavı vermelerini sağladı.

unless... **Unless,** "-medikçe, -mezse" demektir.
Örnekler:
You can't get in unless you have got a ticket.
Biletiniz olmadıkça giremezsiniz.
You can't get in if you have not got a ticket.
Biletiniz yoksa, giremezsiniz.

facilities **Facilities,** çeşitli işleri yapmayı kolaylaştıran araçlar ya da durumlardır. Okullar söz konusu olduğunda kütüphane, laboratuvar, teyp, video araçları gibi şeyler anlamına gelir. Spordan söz ederken jimnastik salonu, yarış pisti, oyun alanları, yüzme havuzları, vb. anlaşılır.

7·LEARN

Aşağıdaki önemli sözleri öğrenin.

I got my son into the local school.
There isn't an entrance exam.
It's hard to get in...
... unless you live in the area.
The teaching is good.
The school has good facilities.
The pupils go on the school bus.
They go to school together.

Aşağıdaki önemli sözcükleri öğrenin.

local school		**private education**	**teaching**
primary school	**state school**	**state education**	**discipline**
secondary school	**boys school**	**together**	**facilities**
private school	**girls school**	**separately**	

KİŞİLİK TESTİ SONUÇLARI

a = 10 b = 5 c = 0

75-100 You are a great optimist! You are completely unrealistic but it doesn't matter to you or anyone else.

50-75 You are a realistic optimist. You look on the bright side but you never lose touch with reality.

25-50 You are a realistic pessimist. You expect the worst but you know that you are often wrong.

0-25 You are a pessimist, which probably means that you are too honest.

8·PRACTICE

1 Unless...

Aşağıdaki cümleleri **"unless"** *kullanarak baştan yazın. Anlam değişmeyecektir. Örneği izleyin.*

If you want to go to that school, you have to live in the area.

You can't go to that school... unless you live in the area..

a) If they want to go to a private school, they have to pay for it.

.....

.....

b) If she wants to go to a private school, she has to take an entrance exam.

.....

.....

c) If the teachers want to teach well, they have to have good discipline.

.....

.....

d) If the school wants to teach music, it has to have the facilities.

.....

.....

e) If the children want to get to school on time, they have to take the school bus.

.....

.....

*Şu alıştırmaları yapın. Yanıtlar **sayfa 8'dedir.** Dilerseniz defterinize yazabilirsiniz.*

2 Get

*A. **Get** bir başka sözcükle bir arada kullanıldığında belirli bir anlam kazanır. Aşağıdaki kutudan seçeceğiniz **sözcüklerle**, Türkçe terimlerin İngilizce **karşılıklarını** yazın. Örneği izleyin.*

in	out	over	(round)	down	up	back	together

Example:

döndürmek/çevresini dolaşmak = to get ...round.....

a) sokmak/girmek = to get .....

b) geri almak/vermek = to get .....

c) aşağı inmek/indirmek = to get .....

d) toplamak/toplanmak = to get .....

e) üstüne çıkmak/tırmanmak = to get .....

f) üstünden geçmek/aşırmak = to get .....

g) dışarı çıkmak/çıkarmak = to get .....

*B. A'ya yazdıklarınızı **sayfa 8'deki anahtarla** karşılaştırın. Sonra, aşağıdaki cümleleri Türkçe'ye çevirin*

a) I've only got one ticket for the concert. How can I get my brother in?

.....

b) I can get over that wall but I can't get my case over.

.....

c) I can't get my money out of my jeans pocket.

.....

d) Her cat is in a tree and she can't get it down.

.....

e) He got his books together and went to school.

.....

f) His shoe fell in the river – he will never get it back.

.....

3 Sing this song

It's a good school.
The teaching is good.
And it has got good facilities.
The pupils work together.

It's a state school.
The pupils all like it.
It's got good facilities.
And the pupils work together.

g) He can't get the car round.

.....

Lessons 143 and 144

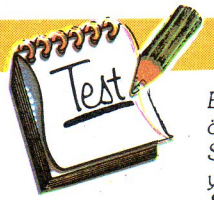
REVISION

Gözden geçirme

1 *Ders 143 ve 144'ü baştan sona bir daha okuyun.*

2 *Önemli sözleri ve açıklayıcı notları iyice öğrendiniz mi?*

3 *Ders 143 ve 144'ün bantlarını dinleyin.*



*Bu test size, dersleri tam olarak öğrenip öğrenmediğinizi gösterecektir. Soruların hepsini tamamlamadan yanıtlara bakmayın (yanıtlar sayfa **8'dedir**).*

Test

● *Şu cümleleri olumsuz hale dönüştürün.*

Example: ***I have been told the answer.***

. I have not been told the answer. .....

a) She has been asked to join the union.

.....

b) We can pay the extra wages.

.....

c) I may go on the bus.

.....

d) The workers will go on strike.

.....

● *Şu sözcükleri aşağıdaki cümlelerde kullanın.*

up down out back

e) He got the cat ..... from the tree.

f) We got our car ..... from the police station.

g) She got her enormous case ..... to the first floor.

h) I got my money ..... of my pocket.

● *Şu cümleleri,* **unless** *kullanarak yeniden yazın.*

Example:

You can't teach music, if you haven't got the facilities.

You can't teach music unless you've got the facilities.

i) You can't work here, if you aren't a member of the union.

.....

j) She can't go to a private school, if she doesn't take an entrance exam.

.....

k) We won't get more money, if we don't ask for it.

.....

● *Şu karşıt anlamlı sözcüklere bakın, sonra aşağıdaki cümleleri baştan yazın. İkinci sözcükle olumlu cümleler kurun.*

together–separately ask–answer
workers–management girls school–mixed school
private education–state education

Example: ***They didn't go together.***

. . . . . They went separately. . . . . .

l) The workers didn't break the agreement.

.....

m) Private education is not the answer.

.....

n) She doesn't want to go to a girls school.

.....

o) I'm not planning to answer questions.

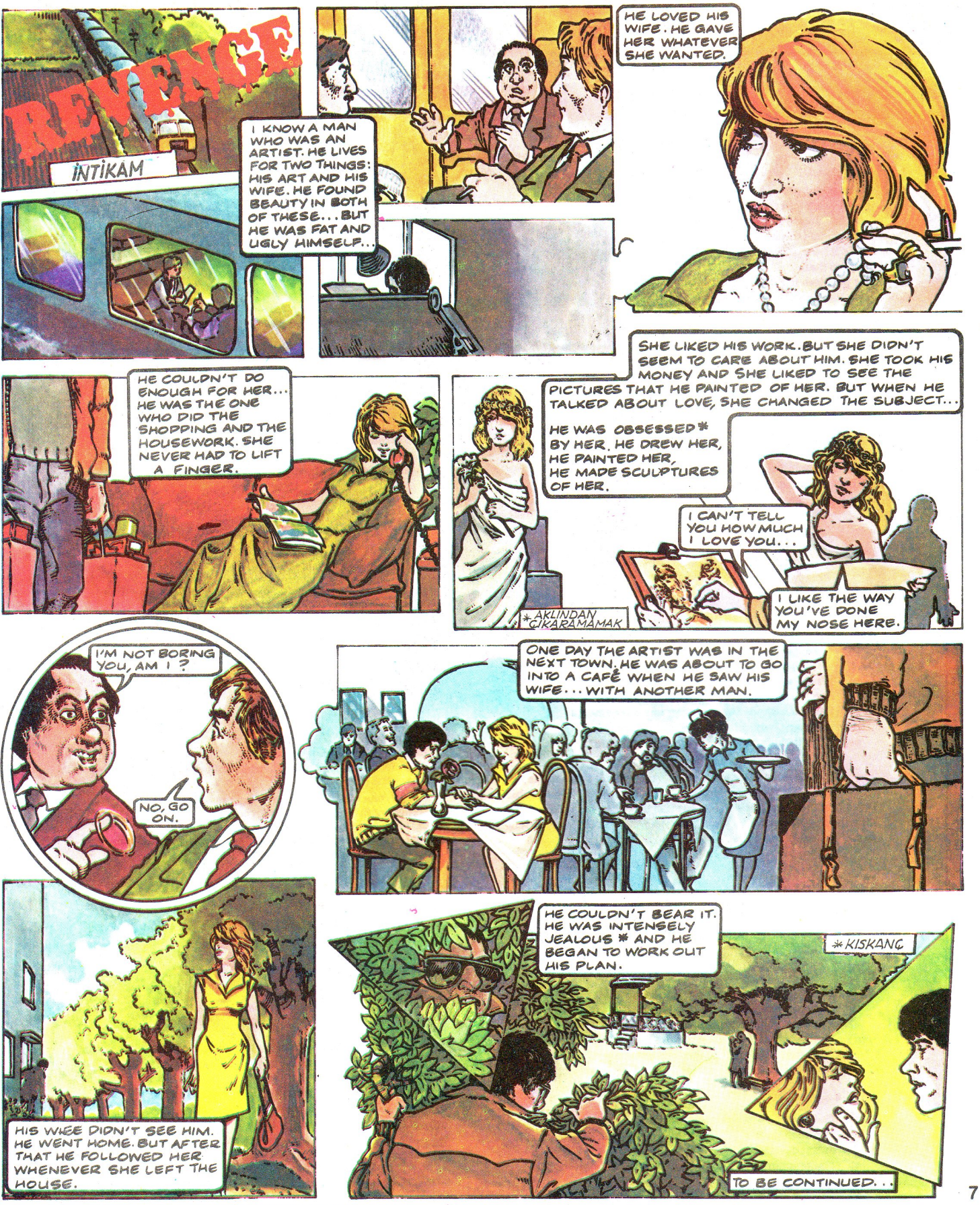
.....

Toplam

Ne kadar başarılısınız?

DEĞERLENDİRME: Her doğru yanıt için 4 puan, imla yanlışı bulunan her doğru yanıt için 2 puan. Puanlarınız:

50-60 puan: Mükemmel.
30-50 puan: Çok iyi (yanlışlarınıza bakın).
30 puandan az: Bu sınava gerçekten hazır mıydınız acaba? Derslere dönerek, testi yeniden yanıtlayın.


REVENGE
İNTİKAM
I KNOW A MAN WHO WAS AN ARTIST. HE LIVES FOR TWO THINGS: HIS ART AND HIS WIFE. HE FOUND BEAUTY IN BOTH OF THESE... BUT HE WAS FAT AND UGLY HIMSELF...
HE LOVED HIS WIFE. HE GAVE HER WHATEVER SHE WANTED.
HE COULDN'T DO ENOUGH FOR HER... HE WAS THE ONE WHO DID THE SHOPPING AND THE HOUSEWORK. SHE NEVER HAD TO LIFT A FINGER.
SHE LIKED HIS WORK. BUT SHE DIDN'T SEEM TO CARE ABOUT HIM. SHE TOOK HIS MONEY AND SHE LIKED TO SEE THE PICTURES THAT HE PAINTED OF HER. BUT WHEN HE TALKED ABOUT LOVE, SHE CHANGED THE SUBJECT...
HE WAS OBSESSED * BY HER. HE DREW HER, HE PAINTED HER, HE MADE SCULPTURES OF HER.
I CAN'T TELL YOU HOW MUCH I LOVE YOU...
I LIKE THE WAY YOU'VE DONE MY NOSE HERE.
* AKLINDAN ÇIKARAMAMAK
I'M NOT BORING YOU, AM I ?
NO, GO ON.
ONE DAY THE ARTIST WAS IN THE NEXT TOWN. HE WAS ABOUT TO GO INTO A CAFÉ WHEN HE SAW HIS WIFE... WITH ANOTHER MAN.
HIS WIFE DIDN'T SEE HIM. HE WENT HOME. BUT AFTER THAT HE FOLLOWED HER WHENEVER SHE LEFT THE HOUSE.
HE COULDN'T BEAR IT. HE WAS INTENSELY JEALOUS * AND HE BEGAN TO WORK OUT HIS PLAN.
* KISKANÇ
TO BE CONTINUED...

Lessons 143 and 144

SUMMARY

Özet

Son iki dersteki temel dil öğelerinin özeti.

Sınai ilişkiler
We're members of a union.
We've been told that the management...
... is planning to break the agreement.
We'll go on strike.
There'll be a dispute.
I realize that.
The problem is that...
... we can't pay the extra wages.
Generally, industrial relations...
... in this factory are good.

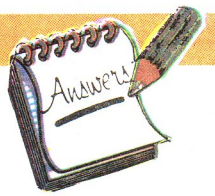
Soru/karşılık
I'd like to ask a question.
My answer is this.
It may be true.
It may not be true.

Okullar-giriş
I got my son into the local school.
There isn't an entrance exam.
It's hard to get in...
... unless you live in the area.

Okullar-olanak
The school has good facilities.
The teaching is good.

Okullar-ulaşım
Pupils go to school by bus.
They go to school together.

Yeni sözcükler
Çalışan insanlar
management workers
Okullar
local school primary school secondary school
private school state school mixed school
boys school girls school
Okulda gerekenler
teaching discipline facilities
Eğitim
private education state education
Sormak/yanıtlamak
to ask to answer a question an answer
Fiiller
tell inform



Yanıtlar

1 a) What do the workers want?
b) Are the workers on strike at the moment?
c) Has the management broken any agreements?
d) What are industrial relations like, generally?
e) What is the union doing about the dispute?

The dispute is about money. The workers want extra money for extra work. They are not on strike at the moment. The problem is not that the management has broken agreements. Generally, industrial relations in the factory are very good. The union has called a meeting on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

3A
a) —
b) The Churchill Hotel
c) —
d) About 40
e) Married
f) —

3B
a) I've been told his address is the Churchill Hotel.
b) I haven't been told his occupation.
c) I've been told he's about forty.
d) I've been told he is married (to an English girl).
e) I haven't been told the number of his children./ I haven't been told how many children he has got.

Sayfa 4 ve 5

1 a) They can't go to a private school, unless they pay for it.
b) She can't go to a private school, unless she takes an entrance exam.
c) The teachers can't teach well, unless they have good discipline.
d) The school can't teach music, unless it has the facilities.
e) The children can't get to school on time, unless they take the school bus.

2A
a) in
b) back
c) down
d) together
e) up
f) over
g) out

2B
a) Konser için yalnızca bir biletim var. Erkek kardeşimi nasıl sokabilirim?
b) Ben duvarın üstünden geçebilirim, ama çantamı geçiremem (aşıramam).
c) Paramı blucinimin cebinden çıkaramıyorum.
d) Kedisi ağaçta ve onu aşağı indiremiyor.
e) O, kitaplarını topladı ve okula gitti.
f) Onun ayakkabısı ırmağa düştü - hiçbir zaman geri alamayacak.
h) Arabayı döndüremiyor.

Testin yanıtları
a) She has not (hasn't) been asked to join the union.
b) We can not (can't) pay the extra wages.
c) I may not go on the bus.
d) The workers will not (won't) go on strike.
e) down
f) back
g) up
h) out
i) You can't work here, unless you are a member of the union.
j) She can't go to a private school, unless she takes an entrance exam.
k) We won't get more money, unless we ask for it.
l) The management broke the agreement.
m) State education is the answer.
n) She wants to go to a mixed school.
o) I'm planning to ask questions.

GENERAL EXERCISES

1-THE PASSIVE VOICE

Edilgen Çatı

I- Aşağıda verilen 'active' cümleleri 'passive' cümleler olarak yeniden yazın. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Önce örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:
Lots of people speak English.
English is spoken by lots of people.
Thousands of people visit this museum every year.
This museum is visited by thousands of people every year.

1) Yves Saint Laurance designs the best clothes.
.....

2) They make the best carpets in Turkey, Iran and China.
.....

3) They grow the most delicious water melons in Adana.
.....

4) The postman delivers the letters between 11 am and 2 pm everyday.
.....

5) The park attandent cuts the grass twice a month.
.....

6) My mother waters the flowers every morning.
.....

7) They make the best wine in France.
.....

8) They make the Sony equipments in Japan.
.....

9) His wife wakes him up every morning.
.....

10) A cleaning lady cleans our house once a week.
.....

11) Many people still read Shakespeare's works with great pleasure.
.....

12) The police catch a lot of thieves every day.
.....

II- Şimdi de, size verilen 'passive' yapıdaki cümleleri 'active' cümlelere çevirin. Örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

Examples - Örnekler:
Whisky is produced in Scotland.
They produce whisky in Scotland.
Everybody reads his books.
His books are read by everybody.

1) She's taken out for dinner every Saturday night.
Her boyfriend.....

2) The most expensive cars are made in the US.A.
They.....

3) Ephesos is visited by thousands of tourists every year.
.....

4) A lot of books are translated from other languages into Turkish.
They.....

5) Lots of books are borrowed from this library.
People.....

6) Dams, bridges and motorways are built by this company.
They.....

7) Thase equipments are electronically tested before they are sold. (two actives)
They.....

8) The lovat perfumes are sold everywhere in England
They.....

9) This place is used as the play garden by the children.
.....

10) Nobel prizes are given in seven different branches every year.
They.....

III- Şu soruları, 'passive' cümleler kullanarak yanıtlayın. Önce örneği inceleyin. Yanıtları cildin sonunda bulacaksınız.

Examples - Örnekler:
Who cleans this office?
Who's this office cleaned by?
Which company exports these goods?
Which company are these goods exported by?

1) Who makes the best cars in the world?
.....

2) Who writes the funniest stories in Turkey?
.....

3) Who builds these houses?
.....

4) Who wears those funny hats?
.....

5) How often do they control the products?
.....

6) Where do they grow these vegetables?
.....

7) Why do they keep these things here?
.....

8) How many times a week do they water the flowers?
.....

9) Who do you send there catalogues to?
.....

10) Where do they record these tapes?
.....

11) What language do people speak in Brazil?
.....

12) Who writes the business letters in your company?
.....

IV- Şu tarihsel olaylarla ilgili soruları, Past Passive (Geçmiş Zaman Edilgen Kipi) kullanarak yanıtlayın. Önce verilen örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

Examples - Örnekler:
Who invented telephone?
It was invented by Graham Bell.
When did Colombus discover America? (1492)
It was discovered in 1492.

1) Who built the pyramids? (The Egyptians)
.....

2) Who wrote "the Divine Comedia"? (Dante)
.....

3) Who conquered İstanbul? (Sultan Mehmet II)
.....

4) What did William Golding win the Nobel Prize for? (his writings) ('give' fiilini kullanın).
.....

5) Who painted "The Sunflowers"? (Van Gogh)
.....

6) Who sent the first man into space? (the Russians)
.....

7) Who used the gunpowder first? (the Chinese)
.....

8) Who killed J.F. Kennedy? (L.H.Oswald)
.....

9) Who directed the movie 'Birds' (Alfred Hitchock)
.....

10) Who composed "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Swan Lake"? (Tchaikovsky)
.....

V- IV no'lu alıştırmadaki soruların yanıtları aşağıda verilmiştir. Siz, bu yanıtlara uygun olarak ve passive yapı kullanarak soruları yeniden sorun. Önce örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:
Who was telephone invented by?
Graham Bell invented it
When was America discovered by Columbus?
He discovered it in 1492.

1) .....?
The Egyptians built them.
2) .....?
Dante wrote it
3) .....?
Sultan Mehmet II conquered it.
4).....?
He won it for his writings.
5) .....?
Van Gogh painted it.
6) .....?
The Russians did it.
7) .....?
The Chinese first used it.
8) .....?
L.H. Oswald killed him.
9) .....?
Alfred Hitchock directed it.
10) .....?
Tchaikovsky composed them.

IV- Şu cümleleri "Present Perfect Passive"e çevirerek yeniden yazın. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Önce örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:

Mary has written two letters this week.
Two letters have been written by Mary this week.
Mr Coles has planted some new trees in the garden.
Some new trees have been planted by Mr Coles.

1) Someone has broken into my car.
.....

2) A young man has given her some flowers.
.....

3) No one has ever seen him since the day he left home.
.....

4) We've painted our house blue.
.....

5) A plumber has mended the pipeline in our house.
.....

6) He has made a new film.
.....

7) She has tidied her bedroom.
.....
8) Our company has manifactured 8000 cars since 1992.
.....
9) His father corrected all of his mistakes in his homework.
.....
10) She has paid two gas bills this month.
.....

VII- Aşağıdaki cümleleri İngilizce'ye çevirin. Doğru yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Önce verilen örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:

Eniyi viski İskosya'da üretilir.
The best whisky is produced in Scotland.
.....

Bu ev 18. yüzyılda yapılmıştır.
This house was built in the 18 th century.

1) Bu halı neden (hangi maddeden) yapılmıştır?
.....
2) Bu kilise 1928 yılında camiye dönüştürüldü.
.....
3) "Drakula", şu ana dek 140 kez filme alındı.
.....
4) Wolkswagen arabalar Almanya ve İspanya'da üretilir.
.....
5) Bu yemeğe ne ad verilir (ne denilir)?
.....
6) Buhar gücü ilk kez James Watt tarafından İngiltere'de kullanılmıştır.
.....
7) Bizim evde kahvaltı hep annem tarafından hazırlanır.
.....
8) Mektuplar henüz gönderilmedi.
.....
9) İki soyguncu, dün polis tarafından yakalandı.
.....
10) Yangından sonra, ev tamamıyla yeniden yapıldı.
.....

2-INDIRECT SPEECH — *Dolaylı Anlatım*

I- Geçen hafta içerisinde bazı kimseler size aşağıdaki sözleri söyledi. Size söylenmiş olan bu sözleri arkadaşlarınıza aktarın. Bunu yaparken, gerekli değişiklikleri yapmayı da unutmayın. Yanıtları cildin sonundadır. Önce iki örnek verelim.

Examples - Örnekler:

John: "I've lost my wallet"
John **Said** that **he'd** lost **his** wallet.
My father: "Don't drive too fast."
My father **told** me (reminded me) **not to** drive too fast.

1) My maths teacher: "Your exam results aren't good enough. You should try much harder."
.....
2) My girlfriend: "I can't come to the cinema with you tonight."
.....
3) Mrs Williams: "Your cat keeps coming into my garden."
.....
4) Your sister: "I'll have to get up early for my biology test."
.....
5) I Edward: "I didn't understand anything from this book."
.....
6) Jeanne: "I like dogs but I don't like cats and rabbits."
.....
7) Your brother: "I'm going to take French lessons."
.....
8) Your nephew: "I want to be a rock singer in future."
.....
9) Peter: "I'll probably call you tonight."
.....
10) Sheila: "I'm still going out with Jack. We're thinking of getting married."
.....

II- Aşağıdaki konuşmalar iki kişi arasında geçmektedir. Siz, bu konuşmaların hepsine tanık oldunuz. Bu kişiler arasında geçen konuşmaları 'Indirect Speech' (Dolaylı Anlatım) cümleleriyle yeniden yazın. Önce örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

Examples - Örnekler:

Jack: "Would you like to hava a dinner with me tonight?"
Linda: "I'd like to but I have to study my lessons."
You: Jack asked Linda if she would like to have a dinner with him, and Linda said she'd like to but she had to study her lessons.

.....

Toe: "Where are you from?"
Tourist: "I'm from Greece."
You: Joe asked the tourist where he/she was from, and tourist replied that he/she was from Greece.

1) Mr Andersen: "Whre are the children?"
Carol: "They are playing in the garden."
You: .....
.....

2) Harry: "Can you type?"
Lucy: "I can type and I can take shorthand."
You: .....
.....

3) Employer: "I want this strike to end as soon as possible."
Union leader: "We'll end it on condition that we get paid extra money for extra work."
You: .....
.....

4) A Stranger: "Is there a post office near here?"
You: "No, there isn't. You have to go downtown."
You: .....
.....

5) Dostor: Do you smoke?
Patient: "Yes. Ten or fifteen cigarettes a doy."
You: .....
.....

III. Şu cümleleri, dolaylı anlatımdan dolaysız anlatıma çevirerek yeniden yazın. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Önce iki örnek verelim.

Examples - Örnekler:

He said he wouldn't be late again.
"I won't be late again."
She said she hadn't eaten anything since that morning.
"I haven't caten anything since this morning."

1) He wanted to know where I was born.
.....
2) She wondered where I would go for my summer vacations.
.....
3) He told her he couldn't see her that evening.
.....
4) She told me she had bought a new sports car.
.....
5) They said they were going to be at home at about 7.30 pm.
.....
6) He asked his wife if there was anything good on television that night.
.....
7) She wanted to know if I lived with my parents.
.....
8) He wondered how long I had been learning English.
.....
9) He asked me not to disturb him while he was reading.
.....
10) The officer ordered his soldiers to blow up the bridge over the river.
.....
11) The advised his son not to drive too fast.
.....
12) She asked him if she could borrow his dictionary.

IV- Şimdide, tırnaak işareti içinde söylenen sözlerin kim tarafından kimlere söylenmiş olduğunu göz önünde tutarak yeniden yazın. Önce verilen örnekleri dikkatlice inceleyerek ne yapmanız gerektiğini anlayın. Yanıtlarınız, cildin sonundaki yanıtlardan farklı olabilir. Bu cümlelerdeki giriş fiillerinin zamanına dikkat edin.

Examples - Örnekler:

He says: "I'm afriad I can't go just now but I shall probably be able to go tomorrow."
He says he can't go just now but he will probably be able to go tomorrow.

They said to the cook: "We will be back at six oclock this evening.
We want you to make dinner ready by seven o'clok."
They said to the cook (that) they would be back at six oclock that evening and they wanted him to make dinner ready by seven oclock.

1) He said: "It rained all the time we were there. We dind't get a single fine day."
.....
.....

2) She said to me: "I have been very ill but I am feeling much better now."
.....
.....

3) "I will come if I can", I said to them.
.....
.....

4) He said to me: "You're mistaken. The man you saw yesterday is not my brother. He's the man who teaches me French."
.....
.....

5) He says: "I'm sorry that I can speak your language and I have to talk to you through an interpreter.
.....
.....

6) The boys said to me: "Can you tell us the way to the station?"
.....
.....

7) I said to them: "Have you done all the work that I asked you to do?"
.....
.....

8) He said to me: "Please wait here until I return. I won't be long."
.....
.....

9) I asked the gardener: "Do you think these flowers will grow?"
.....
.....

10) "Why are you crying?" I asked the little girl. "My mother gave me fifty pence to buy some bread, and I've lost it". "Don't worry," I said to her. "I'll give you a fifty pence."
.....
.....

11) The boy wonders: "why does my brother get higher marks than I do?"
.....
.....

12) The manager said to the office boy: "Take the money and put it in the bank".
.....
.....

13) The police officer said to the suspicious man: "Where were you at 11.30 last Tuesday?" "I was watching TV", he replied.
.....
.....

14) They said to me: "We've just arrived in the town. Can you suggest us a good hotel?
.....
.....

15) I said to the offical: "How long does it take to go there? How much does it cost and how often do the buses run?"
.....
.....

16) She said to me: "Have you finished reading the book that I lent you two weeks ago?"
.....
.....

17) He said to me: "Why don't you go to China in Spring? The weather is much better than in Summer."
.....
.....

18) I said to her: "You have a very pretty dog. Where did you get it from?"
.....
.....

19) My old friend said to me: "Are you still living in the same place?" "Not any more", I said.
.....
.....

20) I said to my friend: "Plase give my best wishes to your wife." "OK, I will", he replied.
.....
.....

V- "Ask somebody to do something" kalıbını kullanarak, şu kişilerin sizden ne yapmanızı istediklerini yazın. Önce örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlarınızı cildin sonundaki yanıt anahtarından kontrol edin.

Examples - Örnekler:
Your father: "Open the door, please".
You: My father asked me to open the door.
Your teacher: "Don't make the same mistake again".
You: My feacher told/asked me not to make the same mistake again.

1) Your brother: "Could you lend me some money?"
You: .....
2) Robert: "Could you turn down the volume, please?"
You: .....
3) Frank: "Bring my dictionary back until Friday"
You: .....
4) Your mother: "Get me some olive oil from the grocery shop".
You: .....
5) Your boos: "Don't forget to post these letters today"
You: .....
6) Your girlfriend: "Come with me to the cinema tonight."
You: .....

7) Your father: "Don't waste your money"
You:.....
8) Your teacher: "You should show respect to elder people".
You:.....
9) Your mother: "Clean your bedroom before you go out".
You:.....
10) Carolyn: "Please help me with my physics homework".
You:.....
11) Your father: "Study your lessons as soon as you've finished your dinner."
You:.....
12) Mr Smith: "Don't play loud music after 11 p.m."

3-EXPRESSING WISHES AND REGRETS

İstek ve Pişmanlıkların Dile Getirilmesi

I- Aşağıdaki cümleleri "I wish....." kalıbını kullanarak yeniden yazın. Bu sözleri söyleyen kimseler şu an nasıl bir istekte bulunuyor olabilirler? Önce verilen örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

***Examples** - Örnekler:*

I'm a poor person now. I wish I were (was) rich.
I don't know her telephone number I wish I knew her telephone number.

1) She wants to be a basketballer but she's too short for that.
.....
2) I'm too old and to weak.
.....
3) I'm sorry I don't have any money to lend you.
.....
4) It's a pity I can't speak English very well.
.....
5) We don't have car and we don't have a house.
.....
6) I'm tired of working very hard. I need a vacation now.
.....
7) My qualifications aren't good enough to find a better job
.....
8) There isn't a garden around my house but I like gardening very much.
.....
9) He doesn't have any friends, that's why he's feeling very lonely
.....
10) I love music but I can't play any musical instruments.
.....

II- Aşağıdaki cümleler bazı kimselerin geçmişe ait pişmanlıklaarını belirtmektedir. Bu kimselerin şu anki duygularım "I wish + Past Participle" kalıbını kullanarak belirtin. Yanıtlarınızı cildin sonundaki anahtardan kontrol edin. Önce iki örnek.

***Examples** - Örnekler:*

I dind't study hard enough, and that's why I failed.
I wish I had studied hard enough.
.....
I painted my bedroom brown but it looks very ugly.
I wish I hadn't painted it blue.

1) I ate some bad food and it made me sick.
.....
2) I spent lots of money on redecorating my house, but I think it wasn't necessary.
.....
3) He was very rude to his father yesterday. He should have been more polite to him.
.....
4) You didn't come on time for the meeting. The manager is a little bit angry with you.
.....
5) I didn't drive carefully and that's why I caused an accident.
.....
6) You didn't call me and didn't know about your coming.
.....
7) He was working wery hard lately and so he had a heart attack.
.....
8) She stayed in Germany for six years but never tried to learn any German.
.....
9) We bought a new car but if doesn't go well. We're thinking of selling if.
.....
10) They left the back window open and somebody broke into their house while they were away.
.....

III- Aşağıdaki sorulara, kendinize göre uygun yanıtlar verin. Örnekleri inceleyin.

***Examples** - Örnekler:*
Do you wish you were American?
No, I don't/Yes, I do.
What do you wish you could do perfectly?
I wish I could speak five languages perfectly.

1) Where do you wish you were now?
.....
2) Who do you wish you were with now?
.....
3) Do you wish you were ten years younger now?
.....
4) Do you wish you were the richest person in the world?
.....
5) Do you wish you were a famous singer now?
.....
6) Do you wish you had been born as a lion?
.....
7) Do you wish you could fly a war plane?
.....
8) Which instrument do you wish you could play well?
.....
9) Do you wish you had lived in the 16 th contury?
.....
10) Do you wish you had moved to another city?
.....

4-SUPPLY THE CORRECT TENSE

Doğru Tense'i Kullanın

I- Aşağıdaki kısa metinlerdeki fiilleri uygun tense'lerde kullanın. Kullanacağınız tenseler Simple Past Tense ve Past Perfect Tense'dir. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

1) Before the fire brigade (arrive), the fire (get) stronger and (begin) to spread to other houses nearby. The firemen (work) very hard but for a long time their efforts (be) without success. By 3 A.M. the fire (destroy) the whole block and it (not to be) until A.M. that they (get) the fire under control. By that time the noise and confusion (alarm) the whole district and there (be) crowds of spectators in the near-by streets.
2) When you (arrive) two hours ago, we (do) most of our work. I (write) several letters and my wife (make) a lot of cakes. We (decide) to go to the park but we (be) very glad to see you.
3) When I (get) to the station, I (learn) that the train that I (expect) to get (leave) ten minutes before. The man on duty at the station (tell) me that the time-tables (be) altered the previous week.
4) In 1812, Napoleon (decide) to march on Moscow. For many years before that he (be) at war with different countries and he (win) and (lose) many important battles. Nelson (destroy) his fleet at Trafalgar but he (win) brilliant victories at Austerlitz, Jena and other places. But he (not attack) Russia as yet. So he (advance) confidently through Russia, where he (find) little opposition, and (make) his way to Moscow. When he at last (reach) city, he (se) it in flames.

II- Şimdi de şu metinlerdeki fiilleri uygun zamanda kullanın. Kullanacağınız zamanlar Simple Past Tense ve Past Continuous Tense'dir. Yanıtlar için cildin sonundaki anahtara bakın.

1) Yesterday I (get) up at six o'clock and (study) for an hour. When Mr Green (come) fo see me, I (eat) my breakfast. He (wait) for me to finish and then we (go) for a walk. We (decide) to go to the seaside where some children (swim) in the water. The Sun (shine) brightly but an hour later it (begin) to rain. Everybody (herry) out of the water, (dress) quickly and (run) for shelter. But it (be) only a shower. After the walk, we (make) our way back home. Whan we (come) back home, I (see) my wife

waiting for us in the garden.

2) All last week he (prepare) for his final examinations. He (work) very hard and (pass) them successfully.
3) It (be) a nice April morning. There (be) lots of people in the park. Some children (play) happily, and (run) around freely. The birds (sing) and the sun (shine) brightly. All in a sudden we (hear) a terrible sound of crash. Everybody (run) to the road. They all (gather) around the two cars.
4) As I (Walk) along the river bank last Sunday, I (see) a terrible accident. Two young girls (row) a boat. A third girl (sit) at the back of the boat and (steer) it. This girl (decide) to change places with one of the other two girls, and (stand) up of do so. She (take) a step forward and at once (lose) balance. The boat (overturn) and (throw) the girls into the water. Some young man (row) a short distance away but before they (reach) the scene of the accident, the current, which (flow) very strongly, (carry) the girls away and they (dissapear).
5) While I (sit) in my study yesterday evening, I suddenly (hear) a noise. I (look) round and (see) a mouse. It (eat) some carrots. At this moment, the cat (come) into the room. At once the mouse (run) off to a hale in the corner and (ahsappear).
6) The other day while I (walk) in the park, I (see) some gardeners. They (plant) some small shrubs. I (ask) them what kind of shrubs they (plant) and they (tell) me that they (be) azaleas.
7) Last Sunday I (go) to Edinburgh from London. There (be) a restaurant car on the train so I (decide) to take lunch. As I (walk) along the corridor, I (see) a friend of mine in another carriage. He too (go) to Edinburgh so we (spend) the rest of the journey together. We (talk) a lot about our old days.

III- Aşağıdaki cümleleri Simple Past ve Past Continuous Tense kullanarak iki farklı şekilde yeniden yazın. Önce örnekleri inceleyin. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

***Examples** - Örnekler:*

Jane was having a bath. At that time the phone rang.

.....

a) When Jane was having a hath the phone rang.

.....

b) Or: When the phone rang, Jane was having bath.

.....

a) I arrived home at 7.30 pm. My parents were having breakfast then.

.....

a) When my parents were having breakfast, arrived home.

.....

b) When I arrived home, they parents were having breakfast.

1) He was driving London. He had an accident.
   a) .....
   b) .....
2) Kevin was cleaning the windows. He fell of the ladder and broke his arm.
   a) .....
   b) .....
3) Alice was skiing this morning. She broke her leg.
   a) .....
   b) .....
4) Fred was walking down the street. He met one of his old school friends.
   a) .....
   b) .....

5) They were playing football. It suddenly started to rain.
   a) .....
   b) .....
6) I heard a gun shot. I was washing the dishes.
7) My mother was cooking the dinner in the kitehen. At that time somebody rang the doorbell.
   a) .....
   b) .....
8) She twisted her ankle: She was skating at that time.
   a) .....
   b) .....
9) We were sitting in the living room. Just then we felt the quake.
   a) .....
   b) .....
10) I was working on a special project in my office. At that time he called me and told about the bad news.
   a) .....
   b) .....

IV- Aşağıdaki cümlelerde parentez içinde verilmiş filleri uygun zamana koyun. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır.

1) The man (teach) in this school since 1978. Before he (come) here, he (live) in Manchester. Now he (live) in the suburbs and (come) to school every day by train.
2) I (go) to Spain several times. I (go) there in 1987 and (visit) the country again last year.
3) That man (go) the theatre every Saturday I (talk) to him yesterday and he (tell) that he (go) to the theatre every Saturday for the last five years.
4) Yestarday I (write) about a dozen letters. Today I (be) lazy and (not write) any.
5) Her husband (not come) home yet. Last night, too, he (not come) home yet. Last night, too, he (not come) home until after midnight.
6) Your children (grow) quite a lot since I (see) them last year.
7) Somebody (steal) my purse. Fortunately there (not be) much money in it.
8) He (read) nearly all Shakespeare's plays now. Last year he (read) the comedies and this year he (read) the tragedies.
9) The new manager (arrive here) a fortnight ago. Already he (make) big changes and (dismiss) several members of the staff.
10) It's still dark because the sun (not rise) yet.
11) The doctor (tell) him last week not to eat any meat. But when I (see) him yesterday he (enjoy) a big beefsteak.
12) While Mrs Green (walk) along the street on hour ago, a thief (come) up behind her and (snatch) her handbag. She (cry) out and several passers-by (run) after the thief. Up to the present, the police (not catch) him.

V- Aşağıda verilen cümle çiftlerini birleştirerek yeniden yazın. Bağlaç olarak "Which", "That" ve "Who" kullanın. Yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Önce örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:
That's the woman. She's married to a famous writer.
That's the woman who's married to a famous writer.
This is the book. I bought it at the book fair.
This is the book which I bought at the book fair.

1) Do you know the man? He wrote this book.
.....
2) There's one question. I don't understand it very well.
.....
3) This is the house. It was built ninty years ago.
.....
4) I've just found a letter. I had to post it yesterday.
.....
5) This is the hotel. We stayed at that hotel two years ago.
6) This is the house. They bought this house two days ago.
.....
7) Shakespeare wrote many plays. These plays are still popular.
.....
8) I know a man. He lives in Paris.
.....
9) They are playing a game. What's the game?
.....
10) Jack's father bought a new car. He paid £ 12.000 for that car.
.....

VI- Şimdi de, size verilen cümle çiftlerini ilgili yan cümlecikleri kullanarak yeniden yazın.

Examples - Örnekler:
John Smith is our finance director. He lives near London.
John Smith, who's our finance director, lives near London.
Mr Brown has been working at I.C.I. for two years. He came here three years ago.
Mr Brown, who came here three years ago, has been working at I.C.I. for two years.

1) Bruce Newton is a car salesman. Clara engaged to him one month ago.
.....
2) I bought a camera last month. It's the best quality.
.....
3) He's looking after some small children. They're very naughty.
.....
4) The man was very happy. His son won the championship.
.....

5) The man told me this news. He didn't tell me his name.

.....

6) They hired a jeep. It stopped in the midway before they got to the camp place.

.....

7) Jerry told us some amusing stories. They made us laugh.

.....

8) They gave him some bad news. It made him depressed.

.....

9) He has written several books. They didn't bring him any fame or money.

.....

10) The storm was too strong. It made them go back home.

.....

11) Nur is a very beautiful girl She goes out with Efe.

.....

12) Mark is a university student. He had an accident yesterday.

.....

13) We ate some fish in this restaurant. It was very nice.

.....

14) Henry is a dishonest person. He works in our office.

.....

15) Mast people are unhappy. They're living in big cities.

.....

5-CAUSATIVE STRUCTURE

Ettirgen Çatı

I- Aşağıdaki cümleleri "get/have something done" kalıbını kullanarak yeniden yazın. Doğru yanıtlar cildin sonundadır. Örnekleri inceleyin.

Examples - Örnekler:
My shoes had some holes an them.
A shoemaker mended them for me.
I had my shoes mended.
Somebody redecorated our house.
We had our house redecorated.

1) My suit needs a good cleaning. I'll take it to the dry cleaner's tomorrow.

.....

2) My hair is very long. I must go to the barber shop soon.

.....

3) My mother goes to the hairdresser's very often and changes her hairstyle.

.....

4) His father always does his homework for him.

.....

5) A tailor shortened my new pants for me.

.....

6) I didn't know any French so my French teacher translated the letter for me.

.....

7) He often goes to the doctor to test his eyesight.

.....

8) I'll ask the photographer to make a dozen prints from this negative.

.....

9) She asked her dentist to take out a bad tooth last week.

.....

10) We must ask a gardener to plant some trees in the garden.

11) I'd better ask the shoemaker to put rubber heels on my shoes

.....

YANIT ANAHTARI

1) I- 1) The best clothes are desingned by YSL... 2) The best carpets are made in Turkey... 3) The mest delicious water melons are grown in Adana... 4) The letters are delivered (by the postman) between... 5) The grass is cut... 6) The flowers are watered by my... 8) The Sony equipments are made in... 9) He's woken up by his... 10) Our house is cleaned by a... once a week... 11) Shakespeare's works are still read by many... with great... 12) A lot of thieves are caught by... every day.

II- 1) Her boyfriend takes her out for... 2) They make the most... in the U.S.A... 3) Thousands of tourists visit... every year... 4) They translate a lot of books from... 5) People borrow lots of... 6) This company builds... 7) They test these... before they sell... 8) They sell Lovat perfumes... 9) The children use this... 10) They give Nobel Prizes...

III- 1) Who are the best cars in the world made by? 2) Who are the funniest stories written by? 3) Who are these houses built by? 4) Who are those funny hats worn by? 5) How often are the products controlled? 6) Where are these vegetables grown? 7) Why are these things kept here? 8) How many times a week are the flowers watered? 9) Who are these catologues sent to? 10) Where are these tapes recorded? 11) What language is spoken in Brazil? 12) Who are the business letters written by?

IV- 1) They were built by the Egyptians. 2) It was written by Dante. 3) It was conquered by Sultan Mehmet II. 4) He was given it for his writings. 5) It was painted by Van Gogh. 6) He was sent by the Russians. 7) It was first used by the Chinese. 8) He was killed by L.H. Oswald. 9) It was directed by Hitchock. 10) They were composed by Tchaikovsky.

V- 1) Who were the pyramids built by? 2) Who was the "Divine Comedia" written by? 3) Who was İstanbul conquered by? 4) What was William Golding given Nobel Prize for? 5) Who was the "Sunflowers" painted by? 6) Who was the first man sent by into space? 7) Who was the gunpowder first used by? 8) Who was Kennedy killed by? 9) Who was the movie "Bırds" directed by? 10) Who were "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Swan Lake" composed by?

VI- 1) My car has been broken by someone. 2) She has been given some flowers by..../Some flowers have been given her by... 3) He hasn't been seen by anyone since... 4) Our house has been paintel blme. 5) The pipeline in our house has been mended by... 6) A new film has been made by him. 7) Her bedroom has been tidied by her. 8) 8.000 cars have been manifactured by our... 9) All of his mistakes in his homework have been corrected by... 10) Two gas bills have been paid...

VII- 1) What is this carpet made of? 2) This church was converted to a mosque in 1928. 3) "Drakula" has been filmed 140 times so far. 4) Wolkswagen cars are produced/made in Spain and Germany. 5) What is this food called? 6) Steam power was first used in England by J. Watt. 7) Breakfast is always prepared by my mother in our house. 8) Letters haven't been sent yet. 9) Two thieves (robbers) were caught by the police yesterday. 10) After the fire, the house was completely rebuilt.

2) I- 1) My maths teacher told me (that) my exam results weren't goodl enough and I should try much harder. 2) My girlfriend said to me/told me (that) she couldn't come to the cinema with me that night. 3) Mrs Williams told me (that) my cat kept coming into her garden. 4) ..... she would have to get up early for her... 5) ..... he hand't understood anything from that... 6)..... she liked dogs but she didn't like... 7) ..... he was going to take... 8) .... he wanted to be a... 9) .... he would probably call me that night. 10)... She was still going... and (she added that) they were thinking of getting married.

II- 1) Mr Anderson asked Carol where the children were and she replied that they were playing in the garden. 2) Harry asked Lucy if she could type and Lucy replied (answered) that she could type and (she could) take shorthand. 3) The employer told the union leader to end that strike as..... and the union leader explained (answered) that they would end it if they got paid extra... 4) A stranger asked me if there was a.... near there and replied that there wasn't; and I (also) told him/her he/she had to go downtown. 5) The doctor asked the patient if he/she smoked and the patient replied that he/she smoked ten or fifteen cigarettes a day.

III- 1) Where were you born? 2) Where will you go for your summer...? 3) I can't see you this evening. 4) I've bought (I bought) a new... 5) We're going to ba at... 6) Is there anything... tonight? 7) Do you live with your parents? 8) How long have you been learning English? 9) Don't disturb me while I am reading. 10) Blow up the... 11) Do not drive... 12) Could/ Can I borrow your..?

IV- 1) He said it had rained... They had been there and hand't got a single... 2) She said she had been... but she was feeling... then. 3) I said to them (that) I would come if I could. 4) He said to me that was mistaken saying that the man we/I had seen the previous day was not his brother, he was the man who taught him French. 5) He says he's sorry that he can't speak our language and has to talk to me through an interpreter. 6) The boys asked me if I could tell them the... 7) I asked them if they had done all the work that I'd asked them to da 8) He told me to wait there until he returned. He olso said that he wouldn't be long. 9) I asked the gardener if he thought those flowers would grow. 10) I asked the little girl why she was crying and she replied that her mother had given her fifty pence to buy some bread and she'd lost it. I told him not to worry as I would give her a... 11) The boy wondered why his brother got higher marks than he did. 12) The manager asked the office boy to take money and put it in the bank. 13) The police afficer asked the suspicious man where he had been at 11.30 the previous Tuesday, and he replied that he had been watching TV. 14) They told me that they had just arrived in town and they asked me to suggest them a good hotel. 15) I wanted to know how long it took to go there, how much it cost and how often the buses ran. 16) She wondered if I had finished reading... that she had lent me two weeks before. 17) He suggested me going to China in spring as it (weather) was much... 18) I said to her that she had a very... and I wondered where she had got it from. 19) My old friend wondered if I was still living... and I replied that I wasn't any more. 20) I told my friend to give my best wishes to his wife and he said he would.

IV- 1) My brother asked me to lend him... 2) Robert asked me to turn... 3) Frank asked me to bring his... 4) My mother asked me to get... 5) My boss asked me not to forget... 6) My girlfriend asked me to go with her... 7) My father asked/told me not to waste my... 8) My teacher told (advised) me to show... 9) My mother asked me to clean my... before I went out (go out) 10) Carolyn asked me to help her with her physics... 11) My.... me to study my lessons... I'd finished my.... 12) Mr Smith... not to play loud...

3) I- 1) I wish she were taller. 2) I wish I were younger and stronger. 3) I wish I had some money to lend you. 4) I wish I could speak... 5) I wish I had a car and... 6) I wish / I were (was) on a vacation now. 7) I wish I had more qualifications. 8) I wish I had a garden. 9) I wish/if only he had some friends. 10) I wish I could play a musical...

II- 1) I wish I hadn't eaten... 2) I wish I hadn't spent... 3) I wish he hand't been so rude to... 4) I wish you had come on... 5) I wish had driven... 6) I wish/If only you had called me... 7) I wish/If only he hand't been working very... 8) I wish she had tried to learn... 9) I wish we hadn't bought... 10) If only they hadn't left...

4) I- 1) Arrived, had got, begun, worked, were, had destroyed, wasn't, got, alarmed, were 2) Arrived, had done, had written, had made, decided, were. 3) Got, learnt, was expecting, had left, told, had been altered. 4) Decided, was, won, lost, destroyed, won, hadnit attacked, advanced, found, made, reached, saw. 2) Prepared, worked (was working) passed. 3) Was, were, were playing, running, were singing, was shining, heard, ran, gathered. 4) Was walking, saw, were rowing, was sitting, steering, decided, stood, took, lost, overturned, threw, were rowing, reached, was flowing, carried, disappeared. 5) Was sitting, heard, looked, saw, was eating, came, ren, disappeared. 6) Was walking, saw, were, planting, asked, were planting, told, were. 7) Was going, was, decided, was walking, saw, was going, spent, talked.

III- 1 a)) While he was driving to London, he had... b) When he had..., he was driving.. 2- a) When/while Kevin was cleaning... broke... b) When Kevin broke..., he was cleaning... 3 a) When Alice was skiing, she broke her... b) When Alice broke her, she was skiing, 4 a) When Fred was walking, he met.. b) When Fred met..., he was walking... 5 a) As/when/while they were playing, it started to... b) When it started to.., they were playing... 6) When I was washing..., I heard a... b) When I heard..., I was washing... 7) a) As/While my mother was cooking..., someone rang..., b) When somebody rang..., my mother was cooking... 8 a) When she was skating, she twisted... b) When she twisted..., she was skating. 9) While/when we were sitting..., we felt... b) When we felt..., we were sitting... 10 a) When I was working..., he called... b) When he called me..., I was working...

IV- 1) Has taught, came, was living (lived), is living, comes 2) Hve gone, went, visited. 3) Goes was walking, told, has gone. 4) Wrote, have been, haven't written. 5) Hasn't come, hadn't come. 6) Have grown, saw. 7) Stole, wasn't. 8) Has read, read, is reading. 9) Arrived, has made, has dismissed. 10) hasn't risen. 11) told, saw, was enjoying. 12) Was walking, came, snatched, cried, ran, hasn't caught.

V- 1) ..... the man who wrote...? 2) .... question which I don't understant well. 3) ..... house that was built... 4) ... letter that/which I had to post yesterday. 5) .... hotel which we stayed at... 6).... house which they bought two.... 7) ..... plays which are... 8) ..... man who lives... 9) What's the game which/that they ore playing?

IV- 1) Bruce Newton, whom Clara engaged to one..., is a car selasman. 2) The camera which I bought last month is the best guality. 3) The children that he's looking after are very... 4) The man whose son won.... was very.... 5) The man who told me this news didn't tell... 6) The jeep which we hired stopped in the... 7) The stories which Terry told made us laugh. 8) The bad news which they gave him made him depressed. 9) The books which he has written didn't bring... 10) The storm which was very strong made them... 11) Nur, who goes out with Efe, is a very beautiful girl. 12) Mark, who had an accident yesterday, is a university student. 13) The fish which we ate in this restaurant was very nice. 14) Henry, who works in our office, is a dishonest person. 15) Most people who are living in big cities are unhappy.

5) I- 1) I'll have my suit cleaned 2) I must have my hair cut. 3) My mother has her hair done/changed very often 4) He always has his homework done 5) I had my pants shortoned 6) I had the letter translated 7) He often has/gets his eyes tested. 8) I'll have a dozen prints made 9) She had her bad tooth taken out. 10) We must have some trees planted 11) I'd better have my shoes put rubber heels. 12) Mr Robson is having his car cleaned.